# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839. [NO. 1163.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*


## BOOTS AND SHOES.

***Extensive Fall Supply.***

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors from Market Square, has received a very large and general assortment of *BOOTS AND SHOES*, consisting in part of

Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco, Seal and Cloth Boots and Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Calf and Seal Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber and Cloth Over-Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Boots,
Do India Rubber Shoes, (plain and lined,)
Misses' Leather, Morocco, Seal and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and Coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Do do and Morocco Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Boys' Water Proof and Seal Boots,
Do India Rubber Shoes,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's Common and Coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

The entire Stock having been purchased direct from the Manufacturers, or at Auction, can and *will* be sold unusually low for Cash, at Wholesale or Retail.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, Lasts, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.
*Sept.* 10, 1839. 62-3t.

## VALUABLE LAND
***For Sale.***

THE Subscriber, having purchased Land on the West side of Cape Fear River, adjoining his Residence, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying on the East side, containing **255 ACRES**, about 125 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance Wood Land. Said Plantation is capable of producing 2,000 bushels of Corn in the season. The Land is as good as any on the River, and but three or four acres of it is subject to inundation, and that only in the highest freshets.

Said Plantation lies about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, adjoining the Lands of Wm. S. Latta, (formerly owned by Judge Toomer,) and Sampson Boon, and was formerly known as the "Seawell Place."

☞ To a person disposed to embark in the Brick-Making business, this Plantation affords a strong inducement, as a Kiln is already erected, and there is no better clay in this neighborhood than can be found on this Plantation. For further particulars, apply to

H. B. BEATTY.
*Sept.* 4, 1839. 62-2w.

## FOR SALE,
***A Valuable Tract of Land.***

THE Subscriber wishes to sell that valuable Tract of Land on which he now resides, containing **562 ACRES**, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and all the necessary out-houses, on the road from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 42 miles from Fayetteville, and 14 from Tyson's Bridge, with about 150 acres of cleared Land—the balance well timbered, and nearly all adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Some first rate Meadow Land, which might be made valuable in the production of Hay, as any quantity of that article can be sold for cash on the road.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable and healthy Residence, would do well to examine the above Land, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, or John R. Martin, in Fayetteville.

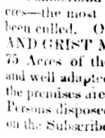
JOSEPH M. BUCHANAN.
*Moore County, Sept.* 11, 1839. 62-4t.

## Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable Tract of Land lying on Mill Creek, in the upper part of Cumberland County, containing about 300 Acres—the most of it heavily timbered, having never been culled. On the Creek is an excellent SAW AND GRIST MILL, in very good repair. About 75 Acres of the Land has been recently cleared, and well adapted for Corn, Cotton or Tobacco. On the premises are also two excellent Dwelling Houses. Persons disposed to purchase, would do well to call on the Subscriber, living at "Christian's old place."

JOHN E. McRAE.
*Sept.* 4, 1839. 62-3t.

## House of Entertainment.



THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. Toon, Esq., of **ELIZABETHTOWN**, Bladen County, will be opened as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.

☞ The North Carolinian and Wilmington Weekly Chronicle will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the Subscriber. D. L.
*August* 28, 1839. 60-3m

## Received this day per Steam Boat,

**80** BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*September* 2, 1839. 61-tf

## Imported Flatterer

WILL be permitted to serve a few mares during SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER, at his late Spring stand.

SAMUEL MIMS.
*August* 30, 1839. 61-3w.

## J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
***Wilmington, N. C.***

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

*Wilmington, August* 1839. 58-*tf*

## "Puff away Care."

**25,000** SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
*Fayetteville, Aug.* 15. 60-*tf.*

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable PLANTATION belonging to Mrs. Barclay, 36 miles from Fayetteville, on the Stage Road to Raleigh, long known as Mrs. Barclay's Stage House. It comprises between 600 and 700 acres of LAND, a good DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, &c. &c.

To a person disposed to buy, it is believed it would be a great bargain.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Barclay on the premises, or to

JOHN S. RABOTEAU, Fayetteville.
*August* 20, 1839. 59-6w

The Raleigh Standard will please insert six weeks, and send account to this Office.

## $10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's residence in Richmond county, N. C. some months ago, a bright Mulatto girl slave, named SARAH. Said girl is about 17 to 18 years of age, tolerably well grown, has one of her front teeth out, and her eyes of a light grey or yellow complexion. She has, on former elopements, taken up in the vicinity of the Mulatto Settlement, in Robeson county, and passed there under the assumed name of Betsey Morgan. I understand she was seen in June last, near the Little Marsh, in Robeson county, passing herself off as a free girl, and that her name was Sally or Betsey Butler. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or in proportion to the above, if delivered to Wm. W. McFarland, Laurel Hill, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harbouring, entertaining, or employing said girl, under the penalty of the law.

JNO. R. BUIE.
*Bennettsville, S. C., Aug.* 17, 1839. 59-tf.

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY,
*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term*, 1839.
Wm. L. Adams *vs.* Daniel McLauchlin, Adm'r of John McInnis, dec'd.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said Defendant of said levy on his land, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of our said Court, held on the 3d Monday in October, 1839, replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the Land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

## The Subscriber

IS now receiving, and has on hand, a good assortment of the following articles, viz:

Rio and Cuba Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar; single and double refined Loaf do.; Molasses; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Nutmegs; Camphor; Saleratus; Spanish Whiting; Yellow Ochre; White Lead, dry and in Oil; dry Red Lead; Spanish Brown, (in kegs;) Lamp Black; Collins' & Co's Axes; English and Swedish Iron; Blistered, German and Cast Steel; bright Trace Chains; Shear Moulds; Hoop, Band, Strap and Sheet Iron; Nails and Brads, nos. 3 a 40; Castings; Hanlock's tanned Sole Leather; Cotton Bagging, of extra and common quality; Bale Rope; Seine and Baling Twine; Tanner's Oil; Wrapping Paper; Tallow and Sperm Candles; Teas, (of various kinds and qualities;) a few casks Madeira Wine; Weeding Hoes; 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass; British Blacking, (of superior quality;) Tin Plate; Liverpool Sack and Bulk Salt; Alum Bulk do.; Epsom and Glauber Salts, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for cash, country produce, or on time to prompt dealers.

CHARLES T. HAIGH.
*August* 20, 1839. 59-6w

## Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.
Aug. 14, 1839.

## For Sale,

**300** BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
*September* 11, 1838. 10tf

## Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
*May* 7, 1839. 44tf

## Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.

I. WETMORE.
August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

**BOARDING HOUSE,**

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

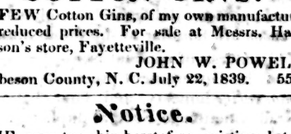
E. SMITH.

☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this Office.

*Fayetteville, Aug.* 14, 1839. 58-3m.



## LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
*July* 30, 1839. 56tf

☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

E. Y.

## *BARK!*

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

## NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

## DRY GOODS,
***Groceries, Hardware,***
**Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,**

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.
*April* 16, 1839. 41tf

## *BOLTING CLOTHS.*

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.
*April* 22, 1839. 42*tf*

## COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

## Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of McGary & McTaggart, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James McGary is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

JAMES McGARY,
A. McTAGGART.
*Wilmington, N. C., Aug.* 26, 1839. 61-4w.

James McGary will continue to transact the Forwarding and Commission business on his own account, at the same place occupied by the late firm.

The Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Ashborough Citizen, Lincoln Transcript, Hillsborough Recorder, and Raleigh Star, will insert the above 4 weeks, in place of one now inserted, and forward their accounts to this office.

## Just Received, and for Sale,

**15** BOXES Stuart's CANDY.
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.
*August* 22, 1839.

## For Sale,

**2000** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
2000 Bushels coarse do.
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,
25 Hhds. SUGAR, (Porto Rico and New Orleans,)
10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
100 Kegs NAILS,
20 Tons of IRON, (embracing almost all sizes.)
100 Sides Sole LEATHER,
20 Harness and 10 Bridle do.
15 Sides Skirting,
3 dozen Calf Skins,
30 do. Upper Leather,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,

With the usual assortment of other GOODS, which are offered low for cash, good credit, or country produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

—ALSO—

**Bolting Cloths of the best kind.**

H. & J.
*August* 29, 1839. 60-6w

## DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
## TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

*A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;*

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
*March* 8, 1839. 36tf

## New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 40 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tf pd

## The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

## DRY GOODS,
**GROCERIES,**
**Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.**

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
*Green Street.*
*December* 12, 1838. 23*tf*

**OLD PORT WINE,** (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—
For Sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
*August* 27, 1839. 60-tf.

## Just received, and for Sale,

**34** Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*June* 29, 1839. 52-tf.

## RUM and TOBACCO.

**25** BBLS. New England Rum.
10 Boxes Tobacco, common and good, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
*July* 29. 56-*tf.*

## For Sale,

**100** CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

## J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,
*—Among which are—*

**920** PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Settinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker.)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.
*July* 2, 1839. 52tf

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
*July* 6, 1839. 53-tf.

## MOFFAT'S
## Vegetable Life Pills,
**and Phœnix Bitters.**

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
*Feb.* 12, 1839.

***Fayetteville Female Seminary.***

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elementary Department or 2d Class, | $8 | per Session. |
| First Class, | 16 | " " |
| French Language, | 10 | " " |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 | " " |
| Music on Piano Forte, | 25 | " " |
| Music on Guitar, | 25 | " " |
| Use of Piano, | 3 | " " |
| Incidentals and Stationary, | 1 | " " |

*July* 10, 1839. 53tf

## Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

### MARRIAGE.

The matrimonial covenant is an ordinance of Heaven. Immediately after the creation of man, 'the Lord God said, It is not good that man should be alone; I will make for him a help mate. This domestic constitution is a distinguishing characteristic of christianity, is essential to the elevation and happiness of our race.

Every young man should, therefore, if possible, contemplate being married. It is a christian duty, as well as a privilege to have a companion to share with you the responsibilities, interests and enjoyments of life. If a man is in circumstances to be married he is usually less useful to society, and perhaps always less happy for remaining in the single state. That he 'may be perfect and entire wanting nothing,' he must have a wife.

When a man lives single beyond the proper time for being married, there is a prevalent suspicion among the other sex that he is addicted to vice. I do not know but this judgment is a little severe—for there are some bachelors of unquestionable virtue. That there is a foundation for a general suspicion of this sort, will hardly be questioned; and the vicious tendency of celibacy, in communities, is very generally known and acknowledged.

The time for marrying after the period indicated by nature has arrived, must of course vary somewhat with circumstances. As a general rule, early marriages are desirable; but then they should be under one or two conditions, either that of property inherited, or already acquired, adequate to the usual expense, or that of simplicity and frugality in the style of living, sufficient to reduce the expense within the present earnings. The latter is always the best. It is the happiest and most virtuous state of society, in which the husband and wife set out early together, make their property together and with perfect sympathy of soul graduate all their expenses, plans, calculations, and desires, with reference to their present means and to their future and common interests.

Nothing delights me more than to enter the neat little tenement of the young couple, who within perhaps two or three years, without any resources but their own knowledge and industry, have joined heart and hand, engaged to share together the responsibilities, duties, interests, trials and pleasures of life. The industrious wife is cheerfully employing her own hands in domestic duties, putting her house in order, or mending her husbands clothes, or preparing the dinner, while perhaps the little darling sits prattling upon the floor, or lies sleeping in the cradle—and every thing seem preparing to welcome the happiest of husbands and the best of fathers when he shall come from his toil to enjoy the sweets of his little paradise. This is the true domestic pleasure, the 'only bliss that survived the fall.' Health, contentment, love, abundance and bright prospects are all here.

But it has become a prevailing sentiment, that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries;—that the wife must have no sympathy nor share with him in the pursuit of it, in which most of the pleasure truly consists; and that young married people must set out with as large and expensive an establishment, as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years.

This is very unhappy. It fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue and promoting vice; it makes the true economy and design of the domestic institution; and it promotes idleness and inefficiency among females who are expecting to be taken up by a fortune, and passively sustained without any care or concern on their part—and thus many a modern wife becomes, as a gentleman once remarked, not a 'helpmate,' but a help eat.

There is another unpleasant evil attending this, especially as it bears pretty severely on the fair sex. When Bachelors have made their fortunes and become some forty or fifty years old, they do not usually take wives of their own age, but they then abandon those with whom they have hitherto associated, require all the pleasures which their society has afforded them with utter neglect; they then select for their companions the young and blooming, and thus leave to their fate a numerous class of worthy maidens.

Great disparity in matrimony is an evil in many particulars; and what is more unnatural than to see a young Miss wedded to a man old enough to be her father? He ought to have sense enough to know, that unless she is an excentric character, she never married him for love, and she ought also know, that in consenting to marry him, she in all probability consented to make herself a wretched slave—to put herself in the power of man who had already expended his first and warmest love upon others; and who by his superior age, his matured habits of pleasing himself and of having his own way, and the self importance which property gives, was well qualified to act the part of the tyrant, rather than that of the husband.

If a young man has property, he may of course marry at a suitable age, and adopt the style of living which is justified by his means. But if he is destitute of property, he has three alternatives, and he can take his choice between them. Selecting a prudent industrious person for his wife, he may marry young and live in a style of simplicity adapted to his income; or he can wait till he has acquired a property, so as to be able to support a family in the more modern and fashionable style; or he can marry at any rate, launch fearlessly out into all the expenses of a fashionable establishment, and run his chance of bringing his wife and children to want. The first is the best, the second is the next, and the third is bad enough.—*Windslow.*

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

### A STRONGER GAME THAN THE THIMBLES.

*The way a Kaintuck come it over one of the Thimble Riggs.*—Some time since, a Kentuckian arrived at Natchez with a boat load of produce. Having disposed of his "plunder" and received his pay, he went up the river to one of the banks to get his bills converted into specie. The amount, some four or five hundred dollars, he tied up in an old red bandanna handkerchief, and started back for the river. His movements were closely watched, by a practical professor of the thimble Rigg, who, considering that the Kentuckian did not understand the game, thought him a fair subject. He was grievously mistaken in the end, however, as the sequel will show. Walking up alongside of the flatboat man with much familiarity, he accosted him with—

"Are you a stranger? How do you come out?"

"About the same. You have lately come down, I take it."

"Yes, a few days since."

"Have you been over the city much—seen the curiosities about town?"

"No, I haint much time to spare—want to get back."

"Well, you ought to look around a little. 'Sposing you take a short walk with me out in this direction," pointing to a part of the river bank where there were no houses. "Come, I will show you some of the curiosities with pleasure."

Anxious to see what the fellow was "up to," the Kentuckian, a shrewd, sensible man, consented to accompany his new acquaintance. They soon came to a lonely and unfrequented part of the bluff overlooking the river. Here the rascal recommended a halt, and a set-down was agreed to. After some common-place conversation, he hauled out a set of thimbles and commenced sliding them backwards and forwards, lifting them, and displaying the little ball.

"This is a great game," said the gambler.

"It looks interesting," said the Kentuckian.

"Do you understand it?" said the gambler.

"I don't exactly see into it," continued the Kaintuck, who all the time was as well up to it as the other.

"Its very interesting after you once get the hang of it," said the rascal.

"I should think so, very."

"Sposing we strike up a small game just to pass away time!" inquired the stranger.

"I have no particular objection," rejoined the Salt river man.

Things were now in a fair way, and the greedy thimble player looked with an eager eye towards the handkerchief of Mexican castings before him, shortly, as he thought to become his own. He calculated on "baiting" his victim a little, letting him win once or twice, in order to make the grand haul he contemplated, more sure. Having arranged his thimbles, he said,

"Now, what'll you bet you can tell which the ball is under?"

"I'll go you $10 its under the middle."

The money was put up, the thimble raised, and the Kentuckian won, of course. The gambler appeared vexed at his loss, but soon had every thing arranged for another stake.

"What will you go this time!" said the gambler.

"I'll go you twenty this pop," returned the Kaintuck.

The thimble was raised and with the same success. The gambler now cursed his luck, said that fate was against him, that he never handled the things so clumsily in all his life, and intimated that a child might beat him. He was still willing, however, to "go it again," and soon had every thing fixed for a last trial.

"How much do you bet this time?" said he to the Kentuckian.

"I'll go the entire pile and quit," returned the Kaintuck.

"What, the whole of it!" said the greedy knight of the thimbles, his eyes sparkling with delight in anticipation of so much booty.

"Every cent in the pile," said the Kentuckian coolly. "I go the whole pile or nothing."

"Well, I hav'nt that much money about me," retorted the gambler; 'but there's my watch—that's worth so much,' at the same time putting it in among the money which was now spread open in the handkerchief. "There's a diamond breastpin—that's worth so much," putting that in also. In this way, and by staking what money he had, he soon had an amount which the Kentuckian considered a fair stake.

The gambler now commenced arranging his tools with greater care than usual, while the Kentuckian set to work at the different corners of the handkerchief, lifting them up apparently to get all the money and valuables in the centre. He was evidently bent upon playing a stronger game than the gambler, but one which the latter never 'saw into,' until it was too late. One by one the gambler placed his thimbles, and one by one the Kentuckian gathered each of the four corners of the bandanna in his hand. Before him was a high and very steep bluff, almost perpendicular—one which no one could ascend, and one which not a soul but the Kentuckian would dare go down. He well knew that the gambler would win this time, and he also knew that he would never dare follow him in a tumble down the bluff.

"All fixed," said the gambler.

"All fixed," said the Kentuckian, as by a sudden twist he wound the corners round his wrist, gathered himself up, and rolled off the precipice like a turtle off a log, taking his own money, besides the watch, breast-pin and money of the gambler. The latter was thunderstruck, and gazed at his victim, who was rumbling and tumbling down the precipice, with the same feelings the British troopers had when they saw old Gen. Putnam riding down the stone steps at Cow Neck. Safe and sound "under the hill" the Kentuckian landed, jumped upon his feet in an instant, and sang out to the disappointed gambler, who still stood on the high bluff some hundred feet above him:

"How are you now? Sorry to leave you in this unceremonious way, but business must be attended to. When you want to get up another game of thimbles and run your rigs upon a chap that slept all his days on the Mississippi, just drop on board my boat. You'll always find me at home."

This was the last he ever heard of the thimble player. The rascal well knew that he could get nothing on board the flat boat except a lynching, and wisely kept away. Thus ends our description of a stronger game even than that known as the Thimbles.

*Advantages of Good Conduct.*—The Bangor Whig relates a little incident, or rather a series of incidents, which has a moral of it. One of the mechanics in that city has had, during the late hard times, several handsome orders for articles of his manufacture, for shipment to the West Indies. They came from a capitalist in a neighboring town, and while the artizan found such orders especially pleasant and convenient, at a time when his neighbors were lying upon their oars, he could not exactly account for the preference given him.

Recently, however, the secret has come out. The gentleman to whom the mechanic has been indebted for his extra business, was in the habit of noticing our friend while an apprentice. While the boy was not sensible that any body was taking particular notice of him, this man was observing his good conduct and industry. Without any acquaintance between them, the capitalist was resolving that such an apprentice would make an industrious and careful man; and when the boy passed his minority, and commenced business for himself, he reaped the advantage above stated, from the care of the interests of his old employer, and from his own good conduct. We may remark that this is by no means a rare instance of effect following cause; but it is worthy of comment as being so directly forcible as to afford striking confirmation of a general principle.

[*N. Y. Despatch.*

*Very Tough.*—The Western (Ill.) Star says, that while Mr. Wilson Corey was cutting down a large oak, a flash of lightning came down the tree, tore off all his clothes, entered the ground beneath his feet, making a circular hole about five feet in depth and burying him in it up to his neck, so that he was utterly unable to extricate himself. On the following morning he was found and rescued by his friends.

What is no less strange, the Star adds, that four panthers, which, without giving Mr. Corey the slightest intimation of their presence, were concealed in the upper branches of the tree during the whole time he was at work on it, were all killed by the flash.

*A Pertinent Answer.*—The editor of a Canadian journal received lately, from a correspondent using the signature "Delta," a long string of questions, which he wished the editor to answer. There-upon the editor published the questions, with this sufficient reply to the whole of them.—"*Delta omitted to pay his postage.*"

Noah Webster promises soon to prepare a work which shall afford to our yeomanry all the advantages of full and complete definition.

# FOREIGN.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD—EXTRA.

*Arrival of the Great Western—Negotiations among the European powers to prevent War in the East—State of Turkey in Asia and British Hindostan—Favorable accounts of the Crops in England and France—Money Market still in a state of pressure—Cotton Market animated, &c. &c.*

By the arrival of the Great Western in 16½ days from Bristol, we have London dates down to the evening of the 23d inst., being 24 days later than our last accounts, and the corresponding dates from every point in Europe, Asia, and Africa. These accounts are highly important.

The belligerent affairs of the East, are in a train of negociation, the crops good, money scarce, interest high, cotton animated, the Chartists quiet, and Queen Victoria to be at last married, (I must get married too.)

*The Race between the British Queen and the Great Western.*—The Western beat the Queen out to England, 240 miles, or 28 hours.

The English money market is in pretty much the same state as in July. The value of money in security of consols, and exchequer bills, is still up to 8 per cent. Nothing doing in American stocks.

Mr. Spring Rice was about restoring the Exchequer, and the Times says that he would be seconded by Mr. F. T. Barring.

*Marriage of the Queen.*—The Morning Post speaks positively on this subject, and says that is fully settled Albert Francis, son of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, is to be the happy man. The Post infers, that as her Majesty has not to be present at the forthcoming prorogation of the two houses of Parliament, that this important fact would be announced from the throne by the Lords Commissioners. This prince is just three months and two days younger than Victoria.

From all accounts, both from England and France, it appears that the weather had been favorable and the crops would turn out well, and breadstuffs, on the 22d ult., were declining in consequence. Harvesting was going on briskly. On the 19th and 20th the weather had been unfavorable and great alarm was expressed; but on the 21st it brightened up and to the 24th continued favorable. The truth is, however, we want later advices, and shall not know positively respecting the crops till the arrival of the British Queen next week.

*Affairs of the East.*—Great efforts are making by the Five Powers, to prevent any war in the East. Lord Melbourne said in the House of Lords, on the 20th Aug., that the victory at Nisib was not very complete.

*From Russia.*—It was reported at Hamburg, on the authority of some travellers from St. Petersburg, that a war squadron of 40 or 50 sail, completely equipped and ready for sea, was lying at Constadt. Its destination was said to be the Mediterranean.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 23.

Up to the week ending on the 9th, there was a good business done. Sales of all descriptions reached 34,100 bales, at an improvement of ⅛d on American sorts. During the week, ending on the 16th, the sales reached 23,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d on American descriptions. Up to the latest dates a large amount of business was done; on the 19th and 21st, 12,000 bales sold at an improvement of ⅛d.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING STAR.

## CRIME IN LONDON.

The following extract is from an interesting and authentic work, entitled "Old Bailey Experience." It purports to be a letter written by a boy who had been convicted of picking pockets, and who was on the point of leaving England for Botany Bay, and exhibits in a strong light the miserable state of the poor, and the cause of crime in London:

"I was born in Dyot street. I never remember my mother; but my father's companions sometimes spoke of her as one who had been transported for passing bad money; my father used to look gloomy and sorrowful when she was mentioned, and never recovered without a glass of liquor; some people said she died broken-hearted in jail, but I never heard the truth of it. In our street, he who thieved most cleverly was most admired, and the only disgrace that could be incurred was the shame of detection. I sometimes, at the end of it, saw people ride past in fine coaches, and these, I supposed, had robbed still more successfully. I knew nothing, and was taught nothing but to steal; and I practised my art with an industry which I thought most laudable. I have heard of God, and hell, and the devil; and they told me once, when the bell tolled at St. Giles's, that people went there to pray that they might go to heaven; but I saw nobody who seemed to believe this, and I thought these words, like many others, were only useful to swear by. The only thing I was taught to fear was a thief-catcher, and though I eluded his vigilance for some time, he caught me at last. In prison the parson told me how I ought to have been brought up. He found that I had never been idle, that I had labored in my calling, that I had never robbed my father, or cheated my landlady, and that, to the best of my power, I had done what I was told to do; and yet I was put into jail, and, if I had not been a very little boy, the parson said I should have been hanged.

"There are some hundred boys in London who are all living as I lived; and when I was tried, a gentleman in a great wig talked very kindly to me, and if I knew what his name was, I would send this letter to him; he said he would have a school in Dyot street, where boys might be told what was right; and I think, sir, before they are caught and hanged, it would just be honest to tell them that they are in danger of it, and to tell them what is law, and what is society, and not to let them hear of it for the first time when they are tried.

"I am going, they say, among the savages, and I never desire to come back; the savages would have taken care of my education, have taught me to hunt, shoot, and fish, and would have told me how to be a great and good man; but the Christians have not done so; and if it was not that I am sorry for my companions that are left behind, and hope the gentleman in the large wig may see this letter, I would not give myself the trouble of asking my fellow-prisoner to write it. JACK WILD."

*A Queer Chap.*—The Iowa Patriot relates an anecdote of the Rev. Mr. Scott, an eccentric preacher in that neighborhood, who was formerly a lawyer in Arkansas, to this effect. When he first hung out his shingle, he inscribed on it—

A. M. Scott, Attorney at law,
The tallest man in Arkansaw.

Shortly after, the river being very low, he proposed wading that stream, which he actually accomplished; upon which the sign was altered, and ever after read in this wise:

A. M. Scott, Attorney at law,
The man what waded the Arkansaw.

Galveston, (Texas,) which contained only 12 houses a year ago, now contains 300 houses and 2500 inhabitants.

## A MOST EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE.

The facts disclosed in the subjoined testimony, on oath, by Col. Pleasonton, of Philadelphia, are so very extraordinary, that nothing short of our knowledge of the high character and personal worth of the deponent could have induced us to believe the reality of his narrative. As it is, however, the facts which he relates may be safely pronounced, for atrocity and diabolism of spirit, without precedent or parallel.

*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

We most earnestly call the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the horrible disclosure made below. If a baser conspiracy was ever contemplated, we have yet to hear of it. The person giving this testimony is no partisan; a man of much reputation and high standing, and was one of Gen. Patterson's principal officers, when that officer marched to Harrisburg to quell the rioters. Let the People read and reflect over these horrid disclosures; let them pass judgment at the next election on a party, a leading member of which would, for the sake of aiding that party in its wicked purposes, thus contemplate the destruction of human life by the thousand.

A. J. Pleasanton appeared before the Committee and, being duly sworn according to law, deposed as follows:

*Question.* Please to state any conversation you had with any person connected with the late disturbances at Harrisburg; or a member of either branch of the Legislature in relation to the intention of the Committee of Safety, or of those who acted with them, tearing up the railroad, or any other act, so as to prevent the troops under Gen. Patterson's command reaching Harrisburg.

*Answer.* I do not know what the intention of the committee or those connected with them was; I had no conversation with any one on the subject of the intention of those persons; I have no knowledge of any thing done in Philadelphia, except such as is derived from common rumor. It was currently reported every where in Philadelphia, before the troops left for Harrisburg, that they would be prevented from marching, or would be obstructed in their progress to the State Capitol, and the means to accomplish this was said to be the removal of some of the rails on the railway. There was much excitement in Philadelphia on the reception of the Governor's orders, and the rumors assumed the complexion of the political parties who originated them. I had been informed by Gen. Patterson that the persons who were to have removed the rails were prevented from so doing by the interfence of some of the officers of the volunteers themselves, who represented to them the injury that would result to their friends from the execution of such an intention.

*Question by Mr. Barclay.* Please to state whether you had any conversation with any of the Van Buren members of either branch of the Legislature as to what the Van Buren party, or any portion of it, designed to do, in order to prevent the troops under Gen. Patterson from reaching Harrisburg?

*Answer.* On the 20th of January last, I called to see Col. M'Elwee, a member of the House of Representatives from Bedford, on some public business, at his lodgings, in the evening. He was undressed, and about to go to bed, but entered into conversation with me on the subject of my business; in the course of which he referred to the character of the volunteer troops from Philadelphia, who had been in service in the preceding month of December at this place. He spoke very favorably of them, and said that it was *well for them that so many of them were Democrats, as otherwise they would never have lived to have reached Harrisburg.* He then stated that on the announcement here that the troops from Philadelphia would obey the order of the Governor, and would march for Harrisburg, *it was agreed by himself and two or three others whom he did not name, to prevent their arrival at this place at all hazards,* supposing at the moment that, as the troops belonged to Philadelphia, they were all Whigs, and favorable to the State Administration. To carry out this agreement, he said it was determined *to remove a few of the rails on the railroad at the most dangerous part of it, and also to form a mine under this exposed part, to be filled with gunpowder, so that in the confusion which would arise from the train of cars containing the troops being overthrown by thus running off the track,* THE MINE MIGHT BE SPRUNG, AND THE WHOLE BODY OF THEM BLOWN INTO THE AIR TOGETHER! *For this purpose, he himself had purchased three barrels of gunpowder, and said that he had paid forty dollars out of his own pocket for the purchase.*—To convince me that he was serious in what he stated to have been the design, he further said that his associates therein were men of tried courage, and, having been officers of the army during the last war, knew how to execute the project they had conceived.

This design was abandoned by them in consequence of information having been received subsequently to the purchase of the powder, that the troops then on their route from Philadelphia were not all of the same political party, a large portion of them belonging to the Democratic party, to which Col. M'Elwee and his associates in this design also belonged. He further said that it was to this circumstance alone, that the arrival of the troops from Philadelphia at Harrisburg without injury or loss was to be attributed. The design was abandoned because it would have been impossible to have separated the Democrats from the Whigs in its execution, and protect them from tha danger of the explosion.

A. J. PLEASONTON.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

We have been frequently assailed by friends with the interrogatory, why the Whigs are so cast down? Surely the reverses of the West are not of a character to warrant the despondency on their part?

We are not advised that the Whigs generally are dispirited—in fact, we do not believe they are. Here and there, you may meet a croaker, or a *Ritchie Whig*, who will assume a most rueful visage, and with doleful accent will proclaim all's lost; but the very same men will indulge in similar forebodings even after Henry Clay shall have been inaugurated and installed President of the U. States. These men cannot see, or will not see, any thing cheering in the future—every thing, to their disordered imaginations or dishonest minds, is dark, gloomy and threatening. The one class of the men (the croakers) may be honest, and the sombre view which they take of affairs is involuntary, and springs from their unfortunate atrabilarious temperaments. They should study old Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, or take lobelia, and keep their silence, if they wish well to the Whig cause, until their biliary secretions are rectified, and their circulation equalized. The others (the Ritchie Whigs,) about a dozen in the whole Commonwealth, being generally toadeys to some rich Democrats, and of course Tories at heart, and wearing the Whig livery from policy, in predicting Whig defeat, merely give utterance to their wishes. Any man of ordinary sagacity can read them through and through in five minutes' talk.

The great body of the Whigs are not only not dispirited, but they see and feel there is no good cause for despondency. The Whig cause was never in better condition, and the Whig party never had fairer prospects of success, or stronger inducements for exertions. Never, until within the current year, have they fought pitched battles with the Regulars of the Treasury. Former contests were mere skirmishes, and the whole Administration force (according to the showing of their own organs) were never brought into action. But in all the combats of the present year, the Spoils Party have put forth every energy, and exhausted every resource. They have no corps in reserve—their whole strength has been expended. Very different has been the case with the Whigs. They, misled somewhat by the ease with which they achieved former conquests, did not employ the exertions which the occasion called for, and fought in scattering and badly supported detachments. But they met the shock of the drilled and disciplined adversary as became patriots and men; and notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which they labored, they have, upon a survey of the whole field of battle, more than maintained their ground. In various quarters, they have repulsed and overthrown the enemy beyond recovery, and every where they are unsubdued, and are furbishing their armor for a renewal of the combat. Under all the circumstances, considering the host arrayed against them, its eagerness for the spoils, its compactness and discipline, it is wonderful, not that they accomplished so little, but that they achieved so much.

The late partial reverses of the Whigs, sustained under these circumstances, should teach them a lesson of wisdom, and inspire them with confidence for the future. They have failed to obtain victories, not because they did not have the strength to triumph, but because they did not exert all the means within their power. Some were too sanguine, and underrated the strength of the adversary—and others indulged their personal partialities and antipathies, which led to a multitude of candidates, and consequent defeat. Let these errors be corrected, and the mischiefs they have produced repaired—let every Whig enter the lists determined "to do or die"—and the Federal phalanx will speedily yield to the "Great Democracy of Numbers."

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

## THE SUB-TREASURY.

What would be the operation of the Sub-Treasury upon the laboring community?—A correspondent of the New York Times pursues this inquiry in an essay of much force. Its fatal effects can hardly be anticipated by that large and most useful class of our citizens, otherwise would they at once repudiate the scheme, in overwhelming numbers, and consign its advocates to the position in society they deserve. If they would but examine its results, its influence prospectively on labor and property, it would be at once understood, and being understood, the opponents of this favorite measure of the administration might have have no fear that it could be saddled upon the country. The correspondent of the Times quotes a book on the currency written and published at Washington under the auspices of the administration by Mr. Gouge, and adds—

You will find, by a reference to Mr. Gouge's book, printed, I think, in 1833, that though then a declared enemy to bank money he very clearly proves, that the discontinuance of a paper currency would presently reduce the price of all kinds of property full one-half, and probably three-fourths; and that the farmer who had purchased his farm for $4000, paying $3000 down and giving a mortgage for the remaining one thousand dollars, would be made a bankrupt by the withdrawal of bank bills from circulation, and the substitution of hard money therefor. We all know, as well as Mr. Gouge—I mean all who are conversant with the laws governing "price and the measure of price,"—that such would be the inevitable result. We know too, and so does Mr. Gouge, that the *price of labor* would also be reduced *three fourths;* but laboring men have not the leisure, few of them the means, to possess themselves of this knowledge.—Hence the *fascination* of that "pure metallic currency," which is promised when they shall have obeyed the cry of "down with the credit system," sometimes secures a dazzled and bewildered proselyte, who has had no opportunity of searching for its effectual charm—the deductions of reason and the experience of the past.

I say the laboring population, some of them at least do not see the inevitable consequences of this revolution in the currency. They do not understand that its effect *must* be to reduce their wages *full three-fourths,* and still less do they appear to see the greater, and no less certain, calamities which such a revolution would cause; that its effects would be exhibited in the stagnation of commerce, of agriculture, of manufactures; that the public works would be arrested, and thousands thus thrown out of employment; and that the relations between debtor and creditor would be deranged; that one-half, and I think more of all "whose only capital is their labor" would be unable to find work at any price for at least one year; and that it would be many years before society could be re-organized, and the broken up business of the nation restored, so as to give employment to as great a number as are now employed, even at *one-fourth* the present wages. Now we all know that the projectors of the sub-treasury scheme—the leaders, ay, and in many instances the followers, of the locofoco powers mean, intend, have *determined,* to substitue a pure metallic currency, for our present bank currency. They have also another object, that of fixing themselves in "perpetual supremacy."—But even *perpetual power* if the *dynasty* were once settled, would be less injurious to the laboring community than the sub-treasury revolution, which is designed to lay its foundation.

That this is true, every word of it, none but a determined demagogue will deny.—The price of labor must come down—but, say the advocates of the sub-treasury, if labor comes down, the commodities of life must come down too, and what matters it if the laboring man can get as much for a half dollar then as he can for his dollar now?—This appears to be a plausible argument, and without examination seems all right.—The laboring men in all communities have other objects in view than merely living from hand to mouth. They do not desire to appropriate all their earnings to the supplying of food and apparel. Many of them have purchased houses from their savings, in which they live, or rent to tenants who have been less fortunate than themselves.—In our cities much real estate is subject to a ground rent—an annuity which the owners are bound to pay to the original owners of the soil or their heirs. The ground rents have been established in prosperous times, and when the purchase of the house was made, the owner felt himself fully able to assume the payment of it. Let the proposed revolution in the currency take place.—The price of labor is reduced one-half, but the ground rent is not and cannot be reduced in accordance with the new standard.—Legal instruments in existence will prevent it, and although every thing else may be brought down in price, yet the contract under which one hundred or two hundred dollars ground rent was stipulated to be paid remains the same, unimpaired. The one hundred dollars will have to be paid, although it would require twice the labor to earn it. The difficulty—the difference would be just the same, if every owner of a house was compelled at this time to pay exactly double the amount originally agreed upon. Those who own houses will heavily feel it, and in self-defence would be obliged to raise rents on their tenants, who would thus be made to bear the burden in common with their landlords. That this will be the effect is too plain to admit of contradiction. This is one case in which the laboring men will feel the revulsion most powerfully. Others may be instanced hereafter. Let the laboring man ponder upon these things.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

## FEDERAL DUPLICITY AND DEMOCRATIC HONESTY.

A late Globe contained an article under the caption of "*Federal Duplicity,*" in which Mr. Clay and the Whig party are charged with pursuing "*a shameless system of duplicity,*" and sundry aspersions are indulged in, equally creditable to, and characteristic of, the pampered menials who conduct the Government paper.

A charge of this character comes with singular bad grace from any one connected with the present dominant party, and it provokes and warrants a retort so scathing to those who make it, that nothing short of the most shameless impudence or besotted fatuity could have prompted it.

It is now known to every intelligent man in the country—it is matter of record and history, that those entrusted with the administration of affairs have violated every promise, and failed to redeem every pledge, made to the country before their induction into office. The people were assured, by the most solemn promises, that Gen. Jackson would, by retiring at the expiration of his first term, set the precedent of a single term—That was falsified. They were assured that retrenchment and economy should be introduced into every branch of the public service—This has been fulfilled by multiplying the number of Federal officers in some cases to double their original number, and in all to a greater number than the public service required, and by swelling the annual expenditures from 13 to 35 millions. Again they were told that the appointment of members of Congress to Executive offices was a crying evil, and, if permitted to continue, would make corruption the order of the day—Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have appointed more members of Congress to office than all the Presidents who preceded them. Gen. Jackson, in person, proclaimed that the interference with the freedom of elections by the patronage of the Executive and the officers of the Government, called aloud for reform. He pledged himself to correct it—he redeemed his pledge by making every office-holder an active electioneerer, and his successors have followed in his footsteps by declaring, in an elaborate report, that it is the first duty of Government officers to support the Executive.

We might proceed in the enumeration, and at each step adduce new instances of solemn pledges deliberately violated—but the cases are familiar to the public mind.

This course of conduct is, in the vocabulary of the Government press, denominated *Democratic* honesty and fair dealing, in contradistinction to Federal duplicity.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

## MODERN DEMOCRACY.

The Vicksburg Whig furnishes an extract from a speech of Gen. Brown, one of the "Spoils" candidates for Congress in Mississippi, which proves him to be compounded of precisely the right elements for a genuine Loco Foco. We allude to the following remark: "In the company in which I muster, (said Gen. Brown,) the Democratic company, when the captain orders '*halt!*' we all stop; and if Mr. Van Buren were to-morrow to say he would no longer advise and support the Sub-Treasury scheme, *I should at once drop it and say no more about it.*" We certainly are not surprised, as some of our cotemporaries are, at this shameless avowal of a slavish sentiment, worthy only of the serf of some Asiatic despot: We are not surprised, because Gen. Brown has only thrown into language a doctrine which has been long acted upon by the party of which he is a conspicuous member, and which falsely claims to itself the appellation of *democratic.* It is any thing else but democratic. It is essentially, to use Mr. Jefferson's phrases, *monocratic.* It surrenders every thing,—even the privilege of thought,—into the hands of *one man* —in the language of Gen. Brown, "the captain of the company." Our whole system is revolutionized, when the people, instead of reserving to themselves the right of investigating and passing judgment upon the actions of their rulers, permit those rulers to assume the *command,* and to compel them to '*march*' or '*halt,*' as they may deem most compatible with the public interest. The "democratic" party, falsely so called, when they surrendered their powerful objections to the Sub-Treasury scheme, at the bidding of Mr. Van Buren, surrendered the highest privilege and the dearest right of freemen: Can *they* be surprised, that, emboldened by the success of that daring attempt to control public opinion by the fiat of the Executive will, the leaders of the party begin already to preach the antiquated doctrine of Sir Robert Filmer and other apologists and defenders of despotism in the old world, of "*passive submission and non-resistance*" to the powers that be? This would have been called *toryism* in the days of the Revolution, when our fathers took up arms to repress the assaults of the Crown upon Popular Rights. We cannot perceive with what propriety these defenders of Executive omnipotence—these contemners of the right of the people to 'march,' when the President cries 'halt,'—these advocates of the slavish doctrine of submission to the will of one man—we say, we cannot perceive with what propriety they assume to themselves the appellation of democrats. There never was a grosser or more palpable perversion of a term which bears upon its face a signification so broad and well-defined.

*Public Lands—The true issue.*—The agitation of the system of plunder upon "the *old thirteen,*" which has been carried on for years by the Federal Administration, in its disposition of the public lands, is beginning to excite a good degree of trepidation among the dependents of the Executive.—They justly apprehend, that the public mind, properly enlightened and brought to consider the question in its true light, will render a verdict of condemnation upon those who have been squandering the common property of all the States, in buying up the votes of a few. We observe that the Government paper at Washington, as having a deeper interest than most of its associates in a very large revenue, is proportionably consternated, and, as is its wont on such occasions, it displays its Maunchausen attributes to great advantage.

In its last number, after ranting and raving, and ——, it touches the subject in this wise:

"The plan of the Opposition now is to take the *whole proceeds* of the public lands, and surrender it to the members of the State Legislatures, to apply to any schemes of internal improvement they may desire. If this land fund, expressly given to the General Government to supply its Treasury, be withdrawn, it follows that new indirect taxes must be laid by Congress to supply the deficiency."

The Globe's fears mislead its judgment, and bring it to untenable conclusions. It does *not* follow, that if this land fund be distributed among all the States, to whom it belongs, instead of being given to a few, that indirect taxes must be laid by Congress to supply the deficiency. This might and no doubt would be the case, if the present system of prodigality be continued by the Federal Government. Indeed, if 35 millions a year be expended, (the sum with which Mr. Van Buren has set out,) not only the whole proceeds of the public lands will be exhausted, but we shall be driven inevitably to an increase of the Tariff, to escape national bankruptcy and disgrace. The Globe's reasoning is based on the supposition that the people of this country intend to tolerate the continuance of this monstrous and corrupting extravagance. In this consists its error. They see and feel that if the Government is brought back to an expenditure of 13 or even 15 millions per annum, (as in the *extravagant* days of J. Q. Adams) there will remain the whole land fund for distribution among the States, and room for a large reduction of the Tariff. And they have intelligence enough to see, too, that the true issue involved is, whether the "Government" shall continue to hold the land fund and squander forty millions a year, or whether the expenses of Government shall be reduced to an economical scale, and the public domain—the common inheritance of the whole Confederacy—shall be distributed, as is right and proper, among all the States.—*Richmond Whig.*

## A STRANGE ADVENTURE.

Tennessee may boast a conqueror of the beasts of the forest—her eccentric, her lamented Crockett; and New York may boast an explorer of the mighty deep—her unfortunate, her ill-fated Sam Patch; but to old Rip—superannuated old Rip Van Winkle, is reserved the honor of producing a son who wrestless with the monsters of Ocean—aye, and conquers them in a fair fight—[is it a bull]—on their own ground.

FROM THE WASHINGTON (N. C.) WHIG.

"Some few days since, Francis Dixon, a Pilot at Ocracoke bar, [who stands five feet six in his stockings,] whilst on a fishing excursion in Pamlico sound, discovered some large specimen of the finny tribe entangled in one of his nets. His companions, four in number, on closer inspection, discovered that the intruder was a well grown shark, and in dismay fled to their boat and plied manfully the oars to its sides, with a view of intimidating the scaly bully from approaching nearer—hallooing the while to Dixon (who was wading breast deep on the shoal,) to seek shelter with them: but judge their surprise when they saw that, instead of following their example, the daring pilot was making his way towards the scene, rolling up his sleeves, and swearing "the d——d cretur should not tear up his net that fashion." Up to his word, with clinched fists, he pounced upon his adversary. His sharkship, though conscious of his powers, seemed unwilling to risk an engagement on the shoal, and made for deeper water, which in spite of his rider he reached, and commenced his fight by plunging and rolling entirely over,—(this fish turns upon his back when he attacks,)—yet his antagonist with his left arm and legs retained his hold, aware that the loss of it would be certain death. For awhile, the chances were in favour of the shark: he had the advantage; a blow with the hand spent its force ere it could be felt under water; his neck was too slippery to allow choaking; his eyes too well protected by bony gills to render gouging of any avail: he was in his own element and had unobstructed road to the ocean. Dixon could not live very long in this plight, and whenever he should be compelled by fatigue and weakness to let go, his business would be settled. All these reflections served only to render more cool the too daring native of terra firma. At length, as a dernier resort, he felt for his knife; but what difficulty in getting a wet hand into a wet pocket: he did however, and opening it with his teeth, dashing the salt spray from his brow, he took his aim, and buried it to the hilt in the monster's throat, raking him down to the tail. The tables now turned; relieved of so much weight, and rendered resistless by this operation, the shark was easily towed to the shoal. The companions, animated by the example of the brother fisherman, plunged into the sound and swam to him, but their aid was not wanted now; Dixon alone had survived the battle.—The shark measured nine feet two inches.

Should any of the fallen champion's tribe feel disposed to make a match, the best three in five, for one hundred dollars, to come off any time before White Frost, and at any place inside of Ocracoke bar, by depositing stakes at Truxton's bank, dry shoal point, it will be immediately covered by

DIXON'S SECOND."

*Loss of the Lake Erie Steam Ship Great Western.*—From the last Buffalo papers we learn that this fine new boat was burned to the waters edge while lying at the dock at Detroit, on Sunday evening, 1st inst. Passengers who had arrived at Buffallo state the accident having occured as follows:—that the Western had been on a trip to the upper lakes, was returning and caught fire while crossing lake St. Clair. The fire was early discoverd, and soon got under, but it would seem, not entirely quenched. After the boat had reached Detroit, the smothered fire again burst forth and in an instant the whole vessel was one entire sheet of flame. The fire burned with such rapidity that very few of the passengers secured their luggage. One gentleman from Orleans county was much burned, in attempting to save his valise, which contained a large amount of money. The barkeeper was on shore, and also lost a considerable sum. In short, but few articles of value were rescued, so furious was the conflagration.

The Great Western was a most splendid specimen of naval achitecture, and one of the finest vessels ever set afloat on the Western waters. Her loss will be regretted by the community generally. She originally cost $100,000, and was owned in shares by the agent at Buffalo, Capt. W. and a few enterprising persons at Huron. There no was insurance.

A letter from the Clerk of the boat, states that the hull was sound and the engine undamaged, and that she had been towed down to Huron to refit.

*Dying Hard.*—The Honorable Senator from Con., John Niles, keeps up the franking privilege yet, though his time is out, and his successor is appointed.

*North Carolina.*—The editor of the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Phœnix boasts of "fine, soft-shelled almonds" growing in the garden of a gentleman in that town, "fine flavored and of good size." And what is there that won't thrive in North Carolina? The earth, we believe, has not a plant, a shrub or a tree, that may not be cultivated to perfection in North Carolina, where universal nature seems to flourish. She combines, indeed, the staple productions of every country in the known world. The grain, lumber, iron, hemp, ship timber and naval stores of the Baltic countries, and the corn, tobacco, cotton, and rice, to which might also be added the wine, oil and silk, of more Southern latitudes. We believe it was Sir Richard Granville, one of the earliest proprietors of the territory, who prophecied that gold would be found in abundance in North Carolina, and that it would become one of the greatest silk countries in the world. The first prediction is already fulfilled, and the fulfilment of the second is now too obvious to be any longer a question. We think there can be no doubt, that the geographical position of N. Carolina will be found more favorable to the growth of silk, than that of any other spot on this continent, and no less so than any other in the world. The hill-country of North Carolina might also be made to abound with fleecy flocks to supply the great staple of wool to an incalculable extent. Her vallies for the grazing of neat herds, and her forests for the range of swine, are unsurpassed; and her numerous rivers and fisheries are a never failing source of wealth. Besides all these we might enumerate till we were tired, the various gifts of nature to this singularly favored and most interesting member of our republic in the range of horticulture, botany and mineralogy, all of which enter more or less into the marketable commodities which constitute the sources of her wealth; and we might specify many others which could be added to the catalogue, which would find a genial soil and climate in North Carolina, and flourish equally with her native productions—and among these is the object of our Elizabeth City friend's admiration, which has elicited this paragraph.

It is true that the traveller will often find in his passage through the lower parts of North Carolina, ridges of poor and sandy lands, which can only afford subsistence for a sparse population; but a few miles from his road on either hand, he will surely come to some river or stream of bold depth, running through a fertile valley of arable land, or through swamps with inexhaustible forests for timber, staves, shingles and "lumber" of every kind. Indeed the very worst specimens of North Carolina, (and bad enough they are in all conscience,) are the most familiar to strangers; for they are exhibited chiefly on the main roads leading through the State, and some of their more important lateral branches. But it is here as every where else: the property of the soil in one spot is the natural result of its contributions to fertilize some others; and for every acre of poor land or sand barren in North Carolina, there is a corresponding diffusion of fertility and luxuriance.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A merchant of this city lately imported, through an agent in another city, a package of fine cutlery, the duties on which amounted to some two hundred dollars. He received a letter from his agent informing him of the arrival of the goods, and also of the great difficulty he had experienced in *smuggling them through the Custom House.* The Baltimore merchant wrote immediately to his officious deputy, ordering him forthwith to return the goods to the Custom House, to pay the lawful duties and to consider himself henceforth no longer his agent. When Capt. Marryatt or any other English traveller shall hereafter have occasion to speak of the disposition shown by Americans to evade the laws, we recommend to his notice this incident, for the truth of which we can vouch.

*Baltimore American.*

*U. S. Army.*—The Washington Globe says a board of officers is now sitting for the purpose of examining candidates for admission into the army. The examination is of their general health and their apparent physical ability to endure the fatigues of the profession, and that they have received a fair English education. To determine the latter, it is understood that each candidate should show an ability to read and write well; that he should have a knowledge of the four ground rules of Arithmetic, of the rules of three and the use of decimal and vulgar fractions, that he should have a general knowledge of Geography, of the history of his own country, and of the organization of the Government as exposed in the Constitution.

*Dr. Wm. Evans.*—We lately went over the doctor's medical establishment in Chatham street. We found upwards of forty persons employed in the various departments of his manufactory. He paid out last year something more than fifty thousand dollars to newspaper publishers for advertising, and for the year ensuing, has made his calculations to pay double that amount, intending to advertise in every paper in the Union. As a curiosity, the doctor shewed us his bills for job printing, for one year and we were truly astonished to find their amount exceeding seven thousand dollars! There is another thing about Dr. Evans worthy of remark—no man who has a bill against him is obliged to go twice for his money.

It is said that the doctor in travelling from New York to New Orleans, had no occasion to put up at any hotel, as he was continually solicited to stop at the dwellings of persons whom his medicines had restored from sickness to health.—*New York Atlas.*

*Coming to his senses.*—A western editor lately had the audacity to announce to his subscribers that he would not take in payment for his paper, either woodchucks, dried apples, terrier puppies, tow, birch, brooms, axe handles, wood or vegetables. But his subscribers, with that sturdy independence which such people generally possess, refused to pay him in any thing else, and he now says he is ready to take them at the market prices. A public meeting is to be called to see whether it is best to pay him at all.

WHO IS TO BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR!

This question is beginning to assume a graver aspect, and to excite a deeper interest in the public mind, as the constitutional term of our present able and excellent Chief Magistrate approaches its close. The question is now frequently asked who is to be his successor; and the claims of A. B and C are respectfully suggested by their friends, as qualifying and entitling them to the support of the whig party. Now with all due deference to the claims of these gentlemen, and the wishes of their personal and political friends, we would suggest that this is all wrong. It must be admitted by our whig bretheren, that the union of the whigs is essential to ensure the success of their principles, and any thing which has a tendency to distract and divide the party, must defeat so desirable a consummation. We believe that the presentation of the names of the different individuals preferred by the various sections of the state, to public consideration, has this distracting tendency; and we therefore protest against its continuance. We should act with perfect unanimity in the onset, as well as throughout the campaign, unless we would aid in our own overthrow. We are contending with an enemy watchful, zealous and determined, to grant whom any advantage in the onset, would prove fatal to our success.—Let us patiently await the recommendation of the convention which meets in Raleigh on the 12th of November, and then direct all our efforts to elect the candidate thus named. Even then, it is a matter of much doubt as to the result: but if we enter the lists, distracted and divided among ourselves, with half a dozen Richmonds in the field; shame, mortification, and defeat most certainly await us. If these sectional recommendations remain in the public eye for any length of time, and even then be withdrawn, by the dicision of the convention, or otherwise, the persons thus withdrawn may become soured, and either run upon their own hook, or yield a cold support to the nominee of the convention. The West we are aware, conceives herself entitled to the candidate, and we think justly. We set up no claims for ourselves, and protest against others doing so. All we ask, is, that the whig party may await the assembling of the convention which meets in Raleigh, and then act as one man in sustaining the candidate who may be brought out by it.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

*Whom will ye choose?*—Yes, we emphatically put the question to the people of this State, whom will ye choose to rule over you, Mr. Clay, who is in favor of dividing the public lands among all the States, (the old as well as the new,) agreeable to their federal population, or Mr. Van Buren, who is in favor of surrendering the public domain to the New States! The policy supported by Mr. Clay, if carried into successful operation, would yield millions of money to the people in a very short time, which may be applied to the education of their children, to the construction of rail roads, to the reduction of taxes, and to the relief of the people in various ways, by making money abundant in the States. The policy supported by Mr. Van Buren will sweep from the people of the old States the whole of that valuable domain which was earned by the blood and toil of their fathers, and leave them not one copper to show for it. Will the people of North Carolina prove so blind to their own interests, as to support a man so bitterly opposed to their prosperity as Mr. Van Buren is?

*Raleigh Star.*

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*—The Whig press have generally spoken out in favour of John Bell as the Whig Candidate for the Speaker's Chair. We have in fact heard the name of no other member of the party spoken of in connexion with the office. By general consent his claims are considered paramount to those of all others. He once filled the office, and discharged its duties with an ability, impartiality and independence, which reflected honour upon himself, and imparted dignity to the body over which he presided. He was proscribed by party, because he would not degrade the House by prostrating it at the footstool of the Executive, and was succeeded by a pliant tool of Power, who devoted all the influence of his station to suppress investigation, and conceal from the knowledge of the public the corruptions that were practised by the officers of Government.

In a contest between Mr. Bell, (who was ejected for his noble resistance to the attempted usurpations of the Executive on the rights of the House) and any mere tool of Power, such as Duncan or Thomas, we cannot doubt, but that the former will receive the support of many, who are now listed as administration men, but who have always been in favour of maintaining the rights of Congress, and of instituting a thorough and rigid examination annually into the condition and management of all the executive departments. But whether he shall receive this support or not, we consider his election next to certain. It can only be defeated by the absence of Whigs, for since the Rhode Island election, eventuate as the elections may in Maryland and Mississippi, the Whigs will have a majority in the House.

*Richmond Whig.*

*Practice vs. Profession.*—One of the chief abuses of Government which Gen. Jackson promised to correct, was the appointment of Members of Congress to lucrative offices. Mark the consistency of the old Chief, and the follower in his footsteps! In five years, twenty-two Members of Congress, with salaries amounting in the aggregate to more than $72,000, were appointed to office! Is any comment necessary to illustrate the evils of this system of bribery?

*Memorandum.*—Seven of these Members of Congress, before being deemed fit subjects for elevation, had been rejected by the people as unworthy of their confidence.

*Raleigh Register.*

*Extravagant love of dress.*—The monthly list of prisoners in the Boston Gaol, shows at this time but *ten* debtors in prison; of these, *six* are at the suit of their TAILORS. The lawyers most *admire* these *new suits.*


# OBSERVER.

**FAYETTEVILLE:**

**WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.**


Maj. Duncan G. McRae, of this town, has been appointed Clerk of the Superior Court for this County, in place of the late Gen. Henry W. Ayer.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton brought to our market this season, was raised by Mr. John McNeill, of Robeson County, and sold for 11¼ cents.

MELANCHOLY.—Mr. Haywood Nicholson, of Richmond County, aged 19, was drowned on the 31st ult., in attempting to cross Little River, near Butler's Mills, in Montgomery County. He has left numerous and affectionate friends to mourn his untimely end.

VERMONT.—We have not yet received full returns from this State;—enough, however, has been received to render the election of Jennison (the Whig candidate for Governor,) pretty certain, and likewise a Whig majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

From Maine, we have but few returns, but it is the general impression that the Loco Focos have carried the State. There had been a great falling off in the votes of both parties.

HEALTH OF AUGUSTA.—The number of deaths in Augusta have averaged about five per day for the week past. There is very little, if any, diminution of the prevailing disease.

The Abolitionists at the North appear to be making great efforts in favor of the Negroes recently captured in the Spanish schooner Amistad. They have employed a Physician to attend them, besides making every provision to protect them from the rigor of the *law* and the climate. And, in addition to this, employed counsel to defend them in the U. S. Court; —which, we do not believe, has any right to try them.

The New York Herald, speaking of the subject, says: "It seems there is a treaty in existence between Spain and the United States, by a clause of which, the former claims the restoration of the Amistad and her cargo, and the latter government is bound in good faith to deliver it, with all its appurtenances." The Abolitionists, however, continues the Herald, "close their eyes to the faith and obligations of this treaty, and are busy, day and night, in stirring up the elements of popular resistance to the laws, under the form of studied, elaborate, and ridiculous appeals to their passions and feelings."

The following paragraph appeared in a recent number of the "New York Emancipator," which (says the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer,) "appears to me to be an Administration paper in disguise." It gives the lie to the foul slanders so often proclaimed, that the Whigs are identified with the Abolitionists:—

"The election for members of Congress is to take place in Rhode Island next week. Among the candidates we find the name of one true-hearted and upright Abolitionist, Thomas W. Dorr, Esq. of Providence. The other candidates we know nothing of, in particular, only that they have never given evidence that they are in favor of "the immediate abolition of slavery." Here, then, is an opportunity to test the results of the late National Convention.—There are Abolitionists enough in Rhode Island to insure Mr. Dorr's election. Should he be chosen, it will be seen that abolition has turned the scale. It will be seen, too, that the grand leading resolution of the convention has marked out a course which Abolitionists are prepared to pursue, irrespective of party predilections. We earnestly hope to see a practical demonstration on the subject. Why should not Mr. Dorr be elected!"

Some of the Loco Focos appear to be alarmed lest the assumed title of Democrats, which they have so long claimed, should be taken from them, and applied to those who are more deserving of the name.

Now, we ask, who are the Democrats, the Whigs or the Loco Focos? Walker says, a Democrat is "a friend to popular government," which (as we understand it) means a government of the People. Which of the two parties above-named desire a government of the *People?* The Whigs, unquestionably. While they are striving to elevate men directly from the ranks of the People, their opponents are moving heaven and earth to continue the power in the hands of those who at present wield it; that the President may be appointed, not by the People at large, but by the Office-Holders; and that the office may be transmitted from one down to another, to the exclusion of all who are not of the true Van Buren Loco Foco school of politics.

They are striving to advance the Sub-Treasury measure,—a measure *known* to be at variance with the opinions of a *large majority* of the People,—a measure which has twice been rejected by the Representatives of the People, but is still advocated with a tenacity altogether unparalleled. And yet the same party claim to be DEMOCRATS, *alias* friends of a popular government, *alias* a government of the *People.*

Now, what does this Sub-Treasury Bill—this *Democratic* measure—advocated by the friends of a popular government—propose? A gold and silver currency for—the People! no,—the Office Holders, (the *servants* of the *People,*) while the *People* themselves, (those to whom these *modern* Democrats ascribe all their power and glory,) are to put up with a depreciated *paper* currency—RAG MONEY—which is worth ten to twenty-five per cent. less in some places than in others.

These are the Democrats,—the *only true Democrats,* as they would fain make the People believe,—who, with the cry of Democracy! Democracy! ever on their lips, would, if possible, convert our government into a greater Aristocracy than many of the powers of Europe. God save us from this modern Democracy!

We are indebted to the publisher for the September No. of the "Southern Literary Messenger." The following are the contents of the present No:—

ORIGINAL PROSE ARTICLES.

1. The Missionary. A Tale. By the authoress of "The Poet," "The Poet's Destiny," &c.
2. Lecture, delivered to the Law Class of William and Mary College, on the Philosophy of Government and Constitutional Law. By Judge Beverly Tucker.
3. Address on Civil Engineering. By Professor Millington, of William and Mary College.
4. Address delivered before the Students of William and Mary College. By Professor Robert Saunders.
5. Desultory Speculator, No. V. Thoughts on Female Education. By G. W. of Washington City.
6. Hints. By C. C.
7. My Cousin Helen. Only a Sketch. By T. H. E. of Virginia.
8. Letters from Out the Old Oak, No. 1. To the Editor of the Messenger. By Nugatrite.
9. Differences in the Intellectual Character of the several varieties of the Human Race. By Harvey Lindsly, M. D., of Washington City.
10. Mother Goose's Melodies. Notice of this work, with extracts. By a Georgia Reviewer.
11. Desultory Thoughts on Love. By a Bachelor.
12. Grief. An extract.
13. Letters from New York, No. II. The Harpers; new publications, &c. &c.
14. New Works. Notice of "Sejanus, and other Roman Tales;" "The Characters of Schiller;" "Harry Franco, a Tale of the Great Panic;" "North American Review, for July;" "The Literary Examiner." With extracts.
15. The Copy Book, No. VIII. A Letter from Theodorick Bland, Jr., to his lady; copied from the original, and never before published.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

16. Œdipus at Colonus. From the Choral piece of Sophocles.
17. The Mother's Rainy Day. By Mrs. Sigourney.
18. Major Andre's Soliloquy—Return Enraptured Hours.
19. The Dying Swan. By a young lady of Virginia.
20. To my Mother. By William Wallace, of Louisville, Kentucky, author of "Jerusalem," "American Melodies," &c.
21. Is there a God! By Egeria.
22. Childhood. By William B. Fairchild, of Xenia, Ohio.
23. Autumnal Storms. By Park Benjamin.
24. Amator Loquitor. By James F. Otis.

SELECTED ARTICLES.

25. Recent American Poetry. Copied from the Democratic Review.
26. Lectures on Phrenology and its Application. By Geo. Combe, Esq. No. IV.
27. The Ocean Buried. By Rev. E. H. Chapin.
28. The Hen.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of Sept. 12, says:—

"The news of the Great Western is operating favorably upon the commercial community. A healthier tone is imparted to public opinion. The real dealers in merchandise are relieved from panic, if not from all anxiety. Exchange on London is now 109, but the large drawers refuse to draw for that. The U. S. Bank is not in the market, but it is supposed that if the rate goes up to a specie exportation price, the U. S. Bank will step in, and draw again. Stocks to-day have not advanced any, but have rather fallen off."

*A rare Document.*—In looking over some old family papers, which have been accumulating for more than half a century, we came across the following *original* Message from Gov. Tryon to the Colonial Legislature of North Carolina, then in session at Newbern.—How it came into our possession, we know not, but it is an interesting memorial of by-gone days, and we therefore publish it.—The hand-writing is bold and free, and quite in keeping with the character of the Communication:—*Ral. Register.*

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

Upon looking over the Votes of Your House, I find some RESOLVES upon Your Journals; RESOLVES, that, after the Assurance I had given You in my Speech, have sapped the Foundations of Confidence, and Gratitude; have torn up the Roots of every sanguine Hope I entertained, to render this Province further Service, if in Truth I have rendered it any; and made it my indispensable Duty to put an end to this Session. I shall therefore require Your Attendance on Monday next, when You will present to Me such Bills as may be then prepared.

WM. TRYON.

Newbern, the 4th November, 1769.

*Col. David Crockett.*—Extract of a letter from Holly Springs to a gentleman of Wheeling, dated 22d ultimo.

"It is stated that Col. David Crockett, is yet alive, and in Mexico, working in the mines. There were two men, who were known to be in the battle of Alamo, passed through Memphis a few days ago, who say they escaped from the mines in Mexico, and that Crockett was certainly there—those men are known by some of the citizens of Memphis, to be men of respectability; these men went from Giles county, Tennessee. There is great excitement in Memphis about it. It will appear in a few days, and if it is the case, there will be at least ten thousand troops from Tennessee, who will volunteer in less than two weeks. I am determined to go."

*Precocious Talent.*—The effects of study vary according to the age at which it is commenced: long-continued application kills the youthful energies. I have seen children full of spirit attacked by this literary mania beyond their years, and I have foreseen with grief the lot that awaited them; they commenced by being prodigies, and they ended by being stupid. The season of youth is consecrated to the exercise of the body, which strengthens it, and not to study, which debilitates and prevents its growth. Nature can never successfully carry on two rapid developments at the same time. When the growth of intellect is too prompt, its faculties are too early developed, and mental application is permitted proportioned to this development; the body receives no part of it, because the nerves cease to contribute to its energies; the victim becomes exhausted, and eventually dies of some insidious malady. The parents and guardians, who require and encourage this forced application, treat their pupils as gardners do their plants, who, in trying to produce the first rarities of the season, sacrifice some plants to force others to put forth fruit and flowers which are always of a shorter duration, and are inferior in every respect to those which come to their maturity at a proper season.—*Tissot.*

*The question settled long since.*—There has been a good deal of discussion in the papers of late, respecting whether a gentleman should ride on the *right* or the *left* side of a lady when the parties are on horseback. The Editor of the Exeter News Letter settled this important question long ago—and we wonder that there should be any dissatisfaction with his decision. He decided that the gentleman should not ride on the right or left side of the lady—but *right before her*—on a good stout saddle, while his fair companion occupies the good old fashioned *pillion!* We hope that nothing more will be said on this subject.

*Bos. Mer. Jour.*

*The Faithful Dog.*—In Youatt's "Humanity to Brutes" is recorded the following anecdote of a New Foundland dog:

"A vessel was driven on the beach of Loydd, in Kent. The surf was rolling furiously—eight poor fellows were crying for help, but not a boat could be got off to their assistance. At length a gentleman came on the beach accompanied by his New Foundland dog. He directed the attention of the animal to the vessel, and put a short stick into his mouth. The intelligent and courageous fellow at once understood his meaning, and sprang into the sea, and fought his way through the waves. He could not, however, get close enough to the vessel to deliver that with which he was charged; but the crew joyfully made fast a rope to another piece of wood and threw it towards him. He saw the whole business in an instant; he dropped his own piece, and immediately seized that which had been cast to him, and then with a degree of strength and determination almost incredible, he dragged it through the surf and delivered it to his master. A line of communication was thus formed, and every man on board was rescued from a watery grave."

"Johnny," said an accomplished dame, "I wish you would bring me the *Richard*-tionary, vulgarly called the *Dick*-tionary."

*An Innocent Trick with Delicious Consequences.*—The Cincinnati Sun tells us a capital story of a young gentleman in that city, who resorted to an innocent trick to get a kiss all round from a couple of young ladies he was waiting upon home from a fashionable party. At Cincinnati, as well as here, and "elsewhere," the girls have a pretty and innocent custom of kissing each other on bidding good night, and in fact upon many other occasions. The gentleman in question had waited upon the young ladies, two of the fairest flowers that ever bloomed among the buckeyes, to their father's residence. Knowing the little parting ceremony was to be performed, he watched his opportunity, and just as their pretty lips were on their way to meet each other, he poked his face in between, receiving a delicious kiss on either cheek for his audacity, or ingenuity. Only think of it; exclaims the Picayune, a double-barrelled shot from Cupid, and both fired at once? We have a mind to make a regular business of seeing the girls home, two at a time. Wouldn't it be delightful?

*A Hot Temper.*—Sir Walter Scott says, in his Diary, that he was exceedingly diverted with the following anecdote: "Colonel Blair told us that at the commencement of the battle of Waterloo there was some trouble to prevent the men from breaking their ranks. He expostulated with one man. Why my good fellow, you cannot propose to beat the French alone? You had better keep your ranks.' The man who was of the 71st, returned to his place, 'I believe you are right sir, but I am a man of a very hot temper!' There was much bon hommie in the reply."

*Boss.*—This word, if we mistake not, is of a German origin, and signifies master or proprietor. It seems, however, that the Hoosiers use the word to imply *cotton thread.* A clerk in a store in Indiana fresh from Yankee land, had his gravity put to the test by a young lady requesting him, after purchasing a calico frock, to throw *in the boss.*

A lady with a flushed face and carbuncled nose consulting Cheyne, exclaimed: "Where in the name of wonder, doctor, did I get such a nose as this?" "Out of the decanter, madam, out of the decanter," replied the doctor.

'Why,' said a physician to his intemperate neighbor, 'don't you take a regular quantity every day—set down a stake, that you will go so far and no farther?" 'I do, replied the other; but always set it down so far off, that I get drunk before I get to it.'

A countryman was seen staring at the signs in Albany, when a pert clerk asked him if he wished to buy some gape seed.—"No, I don't want none," was the reply, "I am looking at this little town—I talk of buying it."

The world's a *printing house*—our words and thoughts,
And deeds, are *characters* of various sizes;
Each soul is a *compositor*, whose faults
The Levites may *correct*, but Heaven *revises.*
Death is the common *press*, from whence being driven,
We're gathered *sheet* by sheet and *bound* for Heaven.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 4th inst. Mr. ALEXANDER MATTHEWS to Miss MARGARET P. ELFE.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday last, Mrs. CATHARINE CAMERON, relict of the Hon. John A. Cameron, formerly of this town, and more recently of Florida.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the Sand-hills, in the vicinity of this place, at mid-night, on Sabbath last, the 15th instant, Mrs. ELIZA G. WRIGHT, consort of William B. Wright, Esq., of this place, in the 30th year of her age. The demise of this amiable and excellent lady, has left a blank in the circle of her numerous acquaintances and friends, which will be long felt and deplored. For the last seven years of her life, she has been in the communion of the Presbyterian Church; and all who knew her will bear united testimony, that she "walked worthy of the vocation wherewith she was called." She has left, to deplore their loss, an affectionate husband, to whom she had been united for eight years, and three promising children, whom she had dedicated to God in baptism, and whom she cast upon his guardian care, when she found that she must needs take her departure before them. She loved to frequent the house of God; and his ordinances were her delight. She generally possessed a fine flow of spirits; and maintained in her ordinary intercourse with her friends, an agreeable cheerfulness of manners;—but it was that cheerfulness which eminently belonged to the christian character. Those who bore the Redeemer's image, were the objects of her peculiar affection; and she took great pleasure in their society. For some time before her last illness, she seemed to have a presentiment of her death; and repeatedly spoke of it with christian calmness and composure. Indeed, for a considerable time past, habitual preparation for her latter end, seemed to mark her general deportment; and on this subject, her conversation was uniformly edifying. During her last illness, which continued for about ten days, she exhibited the utmost patience, and resignation to the Divine Will, and the most unshaken confidence in the merits of her Redeemer. She spoke, with great calmness, about her family affairs, and such arrangements as she wished to be made, in reference to her death; and directed where her mortal remains should be deposited. During the Sabbath, which was her last day on earth, she repeatedly spoke of it, as THE HAPPIEST DAY OF HER LIFE. On the preceding day, she addressed her husband, in a most affecting manner, in reference to her approaching dissolution; and, in a most affectionate manner, took leave of each of her children. When interrogated, in relation to her feelings, on the prospect of a separation from them, she said, that she was delivered from all fears respecting them; for, that she was about to leave them, in the hands of a covenant-keeping God. In a word, she was enabled to welcome death;—to regard him as the last enemy,—as an end of sin and an end of suffering; and to leave this world, with the happy prospect before her, of a glorious immortality. *"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."*

[*Communicated.*

## Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14.—Brigs Lackawana from New York, Belle from do.; Schrs. Intrepid from New York, A. P. Thorn from do., Mail from Philadelphia, Caroline from Baltimore. 15.—Brig Francis from Boston. 16.—Schr. Olive from New York.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11.—Brig Hannah for Trinidad. 14.—Schr. Jas. Powers for Nassau, N. P.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN MOORE.

Public notice being given, a large number of the citizens met in the Court House on Saturday, 31st August, 1839.

On motion of Duncan Murchison, Esq., Cornelius Dowd, Sen'r. was called to the Chair, and on motion, Charles Chalmers and S. C. Bruce were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained in forcible, argumentative and pertinent addresses by J. B. Kelly and G. C. Mendenhall, Esquires.

On motion, the Chair appointed J. B. Kelly, Duncan Murchison, Charles Chalmers and Abel Kelly to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, who, after short retirement, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved,* That we hold in high estimation, as a Republican in manners and principle, a gentleman of pure and elevated character, our fellow-citizen, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq. of Guilford County. He is the patriot and statesman of generous and enlarged views of public policy, and closely associated, in all his interests, with the honor and prosperity of North Carolina, and that we recommend him to the Convention to be held in Raleigh in November next, as a worthy and unexceptionable candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, reserving due respect for and determination to support the nomination of said Convention.

On motion, Dr. Charles Chalmers, Dr. S. C. Bruce, Duncan Murchison, Cornelius Dowd, Jr., Donald Street, Malcom Shaw, Dugal McDugal and John McLeod, Esq'rs. were appointed Delegates to said Convention.

On motion,

*Resolved,* That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Whig papers in the State.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

CORN'S DOWD, Sen'r., *Chairman.*
CHAS. CHALMERS, S. C. BRUCE, } *Secretaries.*

The meeting being immediately re-organized by the appointment of the same officers, in explanation of the object, Alexander Little, Esq. made an able, unanswerable and thrilling exposition of the abuses and corruptions of the federal government, and adverted, in some pungent and due remarks, upon the late conduct of Dr. Montgomery, of Orange, in officiously disseminating his foul, unprecedented and misguided publications in our Congressional District, and the sedulous efforts made by his subsidiaries (who had suffered themselves, so incautiously allured into his service,) to impress upon the country, those untrue publications as substantive truths.

On motion, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, various and powerful efforts have been made to gull and deceive the good citizens of this District, in the recent election of a member to Congress, by the circulation of publications prejudicial to the character of our long tried and distinguished Representative, the Hon. Edmund Deberry: and, whereas, the said Mr. Deberry has, by himself and his friends, on different occasions, exhibited to the people of this District, his Journal, to test the truth or falsehood of the charges made against him: and whereas an examination of the said Journal has been declined by those who have industriously circulated the foul charges against him, thereby shewing a want of confidence in their own statements: therefore

*Resolved,* That it is desirable that the people should be properly informed upon this matter, and that we respectfully request the Hon. Edmund Deberry to publish, by circular, a fair and full exposition of two publications recently made—one signed "Many Democrats," and the other "A Freeman."

On motion,

*Resolved,* That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to Hon. Edmund Deberry.

On motion,

*Resolved,* That they be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

CORN'S DOWD, Sen'r., *Chairman.*
CHAS. CHALMERS, S. C. BRUCE, } *Secretaries.*

A young lady, being adressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to a union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the following ingenuous and delicate complimentary reply: "Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

A jury who were directed to bring in a prisoner guilty upon his own confession, returned a verdict of *not guilty.* The judge demanded the reason. May it please your honor, says the foreman, the fellow is so great a liar that we cannot believe him.

The Picayune tells a story about a fellow who said he shouldn't care so much about musquitoes biting him, if they did'nt *brag* so like thunder beforehand.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 1st, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Eliza in tow, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, P. P. Johnson, T. McDaniel, E. Fuller, F. Lain, T. J. Curtis, M. McGary, W. McL. McKay, S. T. Hawley, S. W. Tillinghast, and others, of this place.

Also, on the 15th, boat Seawell, with Goods for J. & J. Kyle, S. T. Hawley, S. W. Tillinghast, and others.

DEPARTED, Sept. 1st, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Flour, Wax, Rags, &c., and several Passengers.

Also, on the 5th, boat Eliza, with Flour, Feathers, Rags, &c.

Also, on the 17th, boat Seawell, with Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Flour, &c., for sundry merchants of this Town.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 18.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 50 a 60 | Lard, | 12½ |
| Ditto, apple, | 50 a 60 | Molasses, | 36 a 40 |
| Bacon, | 11 a 12½ | Nails, cut, | 7½ |
| Beeswax, | 20 a 25 | Sugar, brown, | 8 a 12 |
| Butter, | 20 a 25 | Lump, | 16 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 13½ | Loaf, | 18 a 20 |
| Cotton, | 10 a 12 | Salt, | 75 a 90 |
| Cotton Yarn, | 24 a 32 | Sack, | $2 50 a $2 75 |
| Corn, | 75 a 85 | Tobacco, leaf, | 8 a 10 |
| Candles, F. F. | 18 a 20 | Cotton Bagging, | 16 a 20 |
| Flaxseed, | $1 00 a $1 25 | Bale Rope, | 8 a 12 |
| Flour, new | $4½ a $5½ | Wheat, new | 80 a |
| Feathers, | 45 | Whiskey, | 50 |
| Iron, | 5½ a 6 | Wool, | 17 a 20 |

WILMINGTON MARKET—SEPT. 17.

Turpentine $2 40; Tar 1 70; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00 Corn 70 a 75; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 4 50 a 4 75.


***MATCHLESS SANATIVE.***

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

**20,000 lbs. Prime Bacon.**

FOR Sale in Lots to suit purchasers.

JAMES BAKER.

*Sept.* 13, 1839. 63-*tf.*

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

**LARGE ALMANAC**

**FOR 1840.**

20 GROSS just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

*Sept.* 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

**NEW**

***Auction and Commission Store,***

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, Dickinson & Morris, } *Wilmington.*
" E. L. & W. Winslow, Yarbrough & Ray, } *Fayetteville.*
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

*Sept.* 18, 1839. 63-tf.

**SILK AND FANCY**

**DRY GOODS,**

***At Five per cent. advance on the cost for CASH.***

THE Subscribers would apprise Merchants visiting the city of NEW YORK for the purchase of Goods, that, owing to the difficulty of making collections, and the high rate of exchanges, they have come to the conclusion of confining their sales here, for exclusively to CASH.

As an inducement to purchasers, they offer their large and well selected assortment of *SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* at FIVE per cent. advance on the cost for *cash.*

From their long experience in the business, and the facilities they have in procuring Goods at the lowest prices, purchasers may have a guarantee that their interests will be promoted by examining their stock.

ADDOMS & CUNNINGHAM,
*No.* 225 *Pearl, corner of Platt St., N. York.*

*Sept.* 18, 1839. 63-1m.

**Land for Sale.**

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 6, 1839. 63-tf.


## Regimental Orders.

THE OFFICERS and PRIVATES composing the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and drill.

The Commissioned Officers are ordered to appear the day previous, for exercise.

By order of the Col. Comd't.,

ELIJAH FULLER, *Adj't.*

*Sept.* 18, 1839. 63-1w.

## DIVISION ORDERS.

THE several Regiments composing the Second Division of North Carolina Militia, will assemble at the usual places of Regimental Muster in their respective Counties, for Review and Inspection, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The 32d (or Sampson) | Reg't, on | Saturday, | Oct. 19. |
| The 41st (or Bladen) | " | Tuesday, | 22. |
| The 85th (or Columbus) | " | Wednesd. | 23. |
| The 42d (or Robeson L.) | " | Thursday, | 24. |
| The 43d (or Robeson U.) | " | Friday, | 25. |
| The 93d (or Richm'd 1st) | " | Saturday, | 26. |
| The 53d (or Anson Low'r) | " | Monday, | 28. |
| The 54th (or Anson Upp'r) | " | Tuesday, | 29. |
| The 51st (or Richmond 2d) | " | Thursday, | 31. |
| The 44th (or Moore) | " | Saturday, | Nov. 2. |
| The 34th (or Cumberl'd U.) | " | Monday, | 4. |
| The 33d (or Cumberl'd L.) | " | Wednesd. | 6. |

The review will take place at 12 o'clock, and the inspection immediately after.

*By order of Maj. Gen'l. McKay.*

JOHN MAC RAE,
*Division Inspector.*

*Head Quarters, Elizabeth-Town, Bladen, Sept.* 4, 1839. 62-3t.


## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at September Term, 1839, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor to the last will and testiment of Henry W. Ayer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, duly attested, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

HENRY McLEAN, *Executor of Henry W. Ayer, dec'd.*

## Further Notice.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 23d of September next, the personal Property belonging to the Estate of Henry W. Ayer, deceased, consisting of

**Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horse, Carryall, Cart, Carpenters' Tools, Patent Balances, Rifle Gun, Pistols, &c. &c.**

—ALSO—

**A Brigadier General's Uniform and Equipments, complete.**

HENRY McLEAN, *Executor of Henry W. Ayer, dec'd.*

N. B. The NEGROES belonging to the above Estate will be hired at the same time until the 1st day of January next.

H. McL.

*September* 2, 1839. 61-3w.

***Stop the Horse Thief!!***

WAS stolen from the Subscriber's plantation in Davidson County, on Wednesday night the 4th instant, a deep red sorrel HORSE, Ten or Eleven years old last Spring, about fifteen hands high, rather short body, in common work order, with a white spot or star in his forehead, remarkably good eyes, a small white spot near the top of each of his shoulder blades, and a lump or wen larger than a hen's egg, near the top of his left shoulder,—both the spot and lump were caused by a collar; he is a very rough trotter, and when rode fast his wind appears to be affected, as may be observed by his wheezing. It is believed that he was stolen by a runaway Negro, and that he is making his way in the direction of Fayetteville. Any person or persons, who will apprehend the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and secure my Horse, so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded.

WM. CHAMBERS.

*Salisbury, Sept.* 13, 1839. 63-3w.

## The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

*January* 1, 1839. 26*tf*

## Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

*July* 25, 1838.

## Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

*January* 1, 1839. 26-tf

## CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

*Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills* require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

### BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by a cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

*South Carolina Office*—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

*OBSERVE,* ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

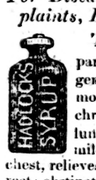
Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

### Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

*For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.*




The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

*Principal of the Donaldson Academy.*

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 18, 1839. 37*tf*

## PILES &c.
## HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

PRICE $1.

### HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

## Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

## Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

## HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS,

Fayetteville, N. C

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

## BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge,
No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

## DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

*Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.*

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fetteville, N. C. 28-y1aY

## GEORGIA INSURANCE And Trust Company.

### At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1837. 58tf

## MEDICAL COLLEGE,

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
*Dean of the Medical Faculty*

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

## TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

### MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

## DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

## GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
360 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 12, 1838. 15*tf*

## SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

## DRY GOODS,
## HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

*April* 20, 1839. 42*tf*

## Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

*June* 5, 1839. 48tf

## One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, July* 2, 1839. 52tf

## Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

*May*, 1839.

## Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

## FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

## GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

## DRY GOODS,
### HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
### Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
*Foot of Hay Mount.*

April 3, 1839. 39tf

## $80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 18, 1838. 33*tf*

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term,* 1839

Erasmus Love *vs.* Cullen H. Lonceford.

Original Attachment levied on one Lot in the town of Rockingham, as the property of the defendant, adjoining the Lands of Ann Jennings and others, and summoned as Garnishee John C. Knight.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying said Cullen H. Lonceford to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lot levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

PETER'S VEGETABLE

## PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! —upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

*May* 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

## AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

### COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

## CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

## UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

## $700,000!!!
## $500,000!!
## $25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
## $20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
## $15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
## $10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

## LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

### TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

### SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at | $700,000 |
| 1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at | 500,000 |
| 1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at | 15,000 |
| 1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each, | 25,000 |
| 1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each, | 20,000 |
| 1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each, | 15,000 |
| 1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each. | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each, | 5,000 |
| 1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 5,000 |
| 1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each, | 2,500 |
| 1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 2,500 |
| 1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each, | 1,500 |
| 1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 1,500 |
| 20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000, | 20,000 |
| 10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank, | 2,000 |
| 200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana, | 20,000 |
| 200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank, | 20,000 |
| 150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida | 15,000 |
| 600 Prizes. | $1,500,000 |

### Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

*May* 7, 1839. 45-1D

***Blanks for sale at this Office.***

## Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræa; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

*June* 24.

## Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

*April* 20, 1839. 42*tf*

## Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*July* 15, 1839. 54tf

## MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by

C. J. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, July* 16, 1839. 54tf

## SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

## DRY GOODS,
### HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

### *Also,*

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

## HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

*For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.*

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October* 20. 59-tf

## GOELICK'S
## MATCHLESS SALVATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

*February* 1, 1839. 32*tf*

## Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

*January* 1, 1839. 26-1y.

## French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 20, 1836. 8*tf*

GREEN'S

## STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

## Freeborn's Patent Plough

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

*Fayetteville, March* 19, 1839. 37-1Y

## Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

*January* 8, 1839. 27tf

## More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burman Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Croppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tuthill; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harris; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Southern Harmony; &c.

For Sale by

E. J. HALE.